

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWELFTH YEAR.

OMAHA, NEB., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1882

4.

## HEIMROD & DORMANN,

(Successors to Fred Lang.)

We are now prepared with our new stock to offer

## BARGAINS

in the following goods:  
Laundry Soaps,  
Canned Oysters,  
Fine Crackers,  
Fine Extracts,  
Butter and Eggs.

We can assure the public that we can show the very choicest butter and eggs the country can produce. We receive daily, both, in large quantities.

## HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

We invite to come and give us a call. We know it will be to their advantage, as we sell CHEAP and keep always the best stock of the

STANDARD CALIFORNIA

## CANNED & DRIED FRUITS.

## OUR FLOUR

We can challenge the World, as we daily receive the very best

proofs that

SCHUYLER

## Snow Flake Flour.

NEVER FAILS.  
As it makes the LIGHTEST and WHITEST BREAD.

We also invite all that desire a good cup of Coffee or Tea to our stock. Just received a lot of

O. G. JAVA,  
COSTA RICA,  
RIO, GUATEMALA,  
and MOCHA.

## IN TEAS

We can show early picked

Yamashiro,

Japan Young Hyson,

Japan 'Olong,

Fine English Breakfast

Souchong and Congou.

All of these Teas we can recommend to be pure of any poisonous colors, as we pay special attention to this branch of business.

We have also received a large lot of

## Jellies and Preserves

in 10 and 25 pound pails, and we propose to sell them CHEAP. This is the best chance

## TO BUY THESE GOODS

Families that may wish pure

## Whiskies & Cognacs

of the purest quality, should not fail to give us a call. This we lately added to our business, and we keep no other but the purest brands of these goods, which we only sell for medicinal purposes. In addition we keep the purest

CALIFORNIA CLARETS,

ANGELICA, SHERRY,

AND PORT WINES,

## Boots & Shoes

We have as large a stock as can be found in this city, both for Ladies, Children and Gents, which we sell at reasonable prices.

## Heimrod

## & Dormann,

Corner 13th and Jackson.

### RIFLING THE REBS.

The British Feel for the Enemy on the Banks of the Canal.

A Sharp and Bloody Fight of Ten Hours' Duration.

The Red Coats Finally Fall Back "With the Regularity of a Field Day."

Officers and Reporters Laud Them to the Skies—Not a Word for Arabi.

The Powers Practically Decide to Jointly Protect the Canal.

Comments on the Crisis by Eminent French and Irish Statesmen.

The Revolt of the Irish Police Causes Great Anxiety—General Foreign News.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.  
Special Dispatches to The Bee.

A BRISK SKIRMISH.

ALEXANDRIA, August 6.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the British troops, with a number of field guns, attacked the advance guard of Arabi Pasha near Ramleh, between Maloniob canal and the Cairo railway, firing upon the enemy's position from three sides. Arabi Pasha sent fourteen men with a white flag to the British camp this morning. The party was received by Major Pringle, but the interview was without result.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon the British troops, with a number of field guns, attacked the advance guard of Arabi Pasha near Ramleh, between Maloniob canal and the Cairo railway, firing upon the enemy's position from three sides. Arabi Pasha sent fourteen men with a white flag to the British camp this morning. The party was received by Major Pringle, but the interview was without result.

SILENCING THE ENEMY.

ALEXANDRIA, August 6.—The object of the operations Saturday was a reconnaissance in force. Commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a steady advance was made, the marines upon the railway line, the rifles upon the west bank of the Mahmoudieh canal and the South Staffordshire regiment and mounted infantry upon the east bank. The enemy were driven in from all their advanced posts and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line of entrenchments at Kafr El Dwar, namely, about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry and several guns. The latter were completely silenced by the accurate fire of our forty-pounders. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railway, who were under the immediate command of General Allison, pushed the enemy back upon their second line of entrenchments towards Kafr El Dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire regiment and rifles. They suffered somewhat, but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under heavy fire. The object of the British operations, which was to compel the enemy to display what guns they had in front of the main position, was completely attained. This was ascertained by nightfall, when the British were slowly and steadily withdrawn. No accurate return of killed and wounded is yet obtainable. The enemy's loss is unknown. A large number of wounded fell into the hands of the British. Many dead were seen. A considerable number of the enemy were made prisoners. The British made successful experiments with the forty-pounders mentioned while mounted on an iron-clad railway truck.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, August 6.—The official report of Admiral Seymour concerning the encounter with the enemy's reconnaissance party at Mahalla Junction, Saturday, is as follows: "Our force consisted of 200 men of the naval brigade, with one forty-pounder and two nine-pounder guns, under Capt. Firth; 1,000 marines under Col. Tewson; half the battalion of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth regiments and all the Sixtieth regiment. We had a skirmish with the enemy, who was 2,000 strong with six guns and six rockets, from half-past 5 until half-past 7 in the evening. Total casualties to the naval brigade and marines, two killed and twenty-two wounded."

The following is General Allison's report: "Persistent native reports existing during the past few days that Arabi Pasha was returning from Kafr El Dwar upon the Damshour, I determined upon a reconnaissance to ascertain clearly whether Arabi Pasha still held his original position strongly."

The left column commenced to advance at 4:30 p. m. from the advance pickets at the Ramleh lines, moving by both banks of the Mahmoudieh canal, and soon came into action with the enemy, who was strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern side, and strong defensible houses and gardens on the other side. These positions were carried. At this time Lieut. Vyse, of the 60th regiment and one soldier were killed. In the evening they took a second position, half a mile in the rear, upon the east bank of the canal, among the high crops and houses and behind the irregular banks of the canal. From this position also, the enemy were driven with great loss. I accompanied the right column myself. As soon as the enemy observed us they opened fire with artillery. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I reached the point where the railway approaches near the Mahmoudieh canal and then opened a musketry fire upon the enemy lining the banks of the canal. Two nine-pounders were dragged on to the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, forty-pounders firing over our heads, against the point where the enemy forces were beginning to appear. I now threw forward two companies to carry the house near the canal and followed up by throwing four companies still more to my left upon the bank of and across the canal, thus attacking the position I wished and forming a diagonal line across both canal and railway. The enemy retired slowly before us. Five of their seven-pounders and nine centimetre guns were speedily got under by our artillery. The object of my reconnaissance was attained and I determined to withdraw. This movement was carried out with the most perfect regularity and precision. The troops fell back by alternate companies with the regularity of a field day. Every attempt by the enemy to advance was crushed by the beautiful precision of the forty-pounders and the steady firing of the nine-pounders. The losses of the enemy appeared to have been very great. They were so dispirited that they refused to make any attempt to follow up our withdrawal. As reconnaissance success of our move was all I could wish, I regret to state our loss was somewhat heavy. Lieut. Vyse was one of the most promising officers I ever met. Our total loss was four killed and twenty-nine wounded."

THE LOSS AND GAIN.

ALEXANDRIA, August 6.—Yesterday's engagement is the subject of general comment here. In the opinion of men of high professional experience, the British, apparently, have been gained to compensate for the heavy loss in killed and wounded. An armed train started to-day for Mahalla Junction to discover if the rails had again been cut.

ALL QUIET AT RAMLEH.

ALEXANDRIA, August 5.—10 p. m.—The vicinity of Ramleh is quiet to-day. No movements of the enemy visible. Gen. Allison visited the wounded to-day and found all but two doing well. He addressed the marines, praising their gallant conduct under the heavy fire yesterday. Lieut. Vyse and three others killed yesterday were buried this afternoon with military honors in the English cemetery outside of the Rosetta Gates. Gen. Graham in the steamer Cygnet will reconnoiter the Aboukir forts Monday. The troop ship Euphrates arrived here.

THE BATTLEFIELD.

ALEXANDRIA, August 6.—The place of yesterday's engagement is named Esbet Kurshid. General Allison estimates the enemy's loss at between 200 and 300. One of the officers of the Mustaphazin regiment and four soldiers were taken prisoners. They state the enemy's force consisted of a battalion of the Second infantry regiment 1,200 strong, and 900 of the Mustaphazin regiment, who participated in the June massacre. The prisoners, in order to test them, were offered the option of returning to the enemy's camp. They all refused, saying there was great discontent in Arabi Pasha's camp. They say Arabi sent as prisoners to Cairo some officers who asked what they were fighting for. The prisoners reckon the rebel force at Kafr El Dwar at 16,000. The enemy's first line was not entrenched but was sheltered partly by brushwood and houses and partly by barricades erected with carriages taken from Alexandria.

COVERING THE CANAL.

LONDON, August 6.—Dispatches from Port Said reiterate that the British troops landed at Ismailia, the Spanish frigate Carmen had arrived at Port Said and entered the canal. The British are preparing reservoirs at Suez to ensure a plentiful supply of water. It is stated the khedive has authorized the English admiral at Port Said to take what steps he thinks necessary in the canal and has conferred upon him the title, "Governor of the Isthmus."

THE KHEDIVE'S POWER.

PARIS, August 6.—In consequence of the telegram from De Lesseps at Ismailia, the Suez Canal Company passed a special resolution, declaring that as the khedive could not authorize making of the Suez canal without the sanction of the sultan, he has no power to interfere with it.

OCCUPYING SUZ.

ALEXANDRIA, August 6.—No Indian troops, but only marines and sailors from British ships lying in roads were disembarked at Suez. An immediate stampede of Egyptian troops and Arab population took place. From the decks of the steamers crowds of natives were seen hurrying across the desert. Trains were crowded even to the roofs of the carriages. It is reported at Ismailia that Arabi Pasha ordered 4,000 troops to approach the canal.

BENGAL TIGERS.

BOMBAY, August 6.—The Merton Hall, Sicily and Kangara sailed for Egypt to-day with the first detachment of the main body of the Indian contingent, consisting of the Seventh

Bengal infantry and the Thirteenth Bengal cavalry.

NO DECISION YET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6.—The sultan has not yet come to a decision in regard to proclaiming Arabi Pasha a rebel. It is understood the powers continue to recommend him to adhere to England's proposal.

GERMAN DECORATIONS.

Von Hirschfeld, the German representative, has received the decoration of the Order of Medjidie of the first class, and Testa, first interpreter to the German embassy, a decoration of the Order of Osmanie of the second class. Other decorations have been bestowed upon almost all members of the staff of the German embassy.

OTTOMAN ACTIONS.

At yesterday's sitting of the conference the Ottoman delegates promised to communicate at the next meeting of the conference the national decision regarding the protection of the canal and the duration of the stay of the Ottoman troops in Egypt. The porte officially denies that it is antagonistic to the khedive. It declares it wishes to strengthen his position. The Circassian cavalry of the Egyptian military school whom Arabi Pasha dismissed returned to Egypt to serve as a guard to the khedive.

COLLECTIVE PROTECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6.—At the sitting of the conference yesterday the British ambassador accepted the principle of collective protection of the Suez canal. The French ambassador was forced to reserve his opinion, owing to the political crisis in Paris. Other delegates, including the Turkish representatives, accepted collective protection with a modification that there should only be provisional supervision of the canal.

Lord Dufferin again insisted upon the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel. He pointed out the rumors in Egypt, that the sultan protected Arabi Pasha and would send troops to drive out the English. He further called attention to the fact that the Porte had not yet given a written statement of its adherence to the identical note. He said England might regret the delay as an actual refusal and act accordingly. The Turkish delegates promised a written reply at the next conference.

Said Pasha informed the conference that the troops which started for Egypt at the beginning of the week are recruits, who will remain at Salonic.

THE REAL EXPEDITION.

LONDON, August 6.—The council of war is composed of Hassan Pasha, minister of marine, and three colonels. They will go to Suda Bay, which will be used as a military port. It is stated that Server Pasha will proceed to Alexandria.

One of the transports which left on the 3d inst., with artillery and stores for Alexandria, returned broken down. Two empty transports arrived at Salonic, but they have not yet taken on board any troops. Contrary to expectation, no expedition will not start.

BRITISH TROOPS.

GIBRALTAR, August 6.—The transport steamer Dunrobin Castle, with a Surrey regiment on board, has arrived. The Surrey regiment replaces the Cameron Highlanders.

PORTSMOUTH, August 6.—The transport steamer Marathon sailed for Egypt to-day with a detachment of the hospital corps, a number of field hospital carts, 13 officers and 220 men of the royal Irish regiment.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 5.—There is no longer any doubt that a divergence of views exists between England and Russia which is exercising a very prejudicial effect on the Egyptian question. It is not unlikely that this divergence may lead to a break of the conference at an early date without any tangible result. The London Times says the porte has the effrontery to declare that the proclamation against Arabi Pasha will be contingent on his attitude after the landing of the Turkish troops in Egypt. It is impossible, therefore, for England to accept or permit the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt.

FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

LONDON, August 5.—The Daily News says it is understood General Sir Garnet Wolsey, prior to his departure for Egypt, stated that it was his confident belief that the campaign in Egypt will be ended before the 15th of September.

LIVELY TARGET PRACTICE.

ALEXANDRIA, August 5.—An armed train went to Meks fort yesterday. A fifty-pounder breech loader made beautiful practice on the Mareut earth works at 6,000 yards. Shells were seen to burst right in Arabi's earthworks. Arabi's ostentatious threats to enter Alexandria are believed to be intended to mask his retreat.

D'LESSEPS STILL EYES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5.—De Lesseps telegraphed the porte protesting against Admiral Seymour's action concerning the Suez canal. He declares it is in no danger from Arabi Pasha, who he has already given proofs of his humanity. British occupation of the canal can compromise it only by affording Arabi Pasha an example for violation of its neutrality.

COMPLICATIONS COMING.

FRENCH OPINION.

BOSTON, August 6.—The Herald's Paris cable contains interviews with prominent politicians on the Egyptian question. It says: "Clementine, to whom most honor is due for the overthrow of the ministry, and who to-day is the most prominent politician in France, in referring to the present diplomatic embarrassments, says: 'In a few days the policy of England will find itself face to face with great difficulties, and those Frenchmen who are most decided in their leanings toward intervention, and who are the most ardent admirers of the Gladstone

cabinet, will be obliged to take in their horns. The first point worthy of attention is the persistency with which England maintains her policy of intervention in Egypt without the aid of an ally. Then comes

THE PERSISTENCE OF THE SULTAN.

In refusing to proclaim Arabi a rebel before disembarkation of Turkish troops. The sultan is ready to see a rebel in Arabi if he fires on his troops, but so long as he simply annoys Admiral Seymour the porte cannot do anything. Notice also the increasing difficulties in England's relations with Russia. The foreign office at St. Petersburg

HAS NOT FORGOTTEN ENGLAND,

who turned back the victorious Russian army from the gates of Constantinople, which the treaty of San Stefano had opened to it. On the other hand the English cabinet is so spurred on by the almost unanimous public opinion as to render it impossible for it to come to an amicable understanding with the porte, and it looks as if the Egyptian crisis will soon become complicated by conflict between the two powers, a conflict of frightful gravity to all, whose ulterior consequences it is impossible to forecast.

AN INCOMPLETE CABINET.

Gambetta says: The vote of last Saturday in the chambers rendered it impossible for any ministry to stand that does not adopt as the basis of its programme total abstention in Egypt and throughout the world complete suppression of foreign politics. But there is no single public man of any value who does not blame the decision. By that vote the chamber simply declared itself incompetent from ignorance. As to Turkey and England, the worst thing the sultan can do for himself and the Ottoman empire is to play false to the London government, unless, of course, it is made perfectly clear that Russia will assist her late enemy. In that case BISMARCK WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY,

and inasmuch as his efforts are invariably opposed to those of France, Germany will oppose whatever we determine. As to the accusation that Gladstone aims at setting up a British protectorate without regard or provision for the development of the genuine Egyptian nationality, I cannot say anything now. England had repeatedly denied it, but it is true her assertions are not believed.

Henry Rochefort says the new ministry, whoever it may be, must form

A CLOSE ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA,

and if necessary, allow the latter to go to Constantinople. It also must conciliate Italy by withdrawing the army from the Tunis, and renounce its protectorate over that country, and likewise make a friend of Spain by allowing her to take Morocco.

Jules Favre says poor France is today as much menaced by Germany as Egypt is by England.

To sum up, your correspondent finds that France is largely opposed to England, and

BUT FOR FEAR OF BISMARCK,

Gladstone would have to call off his war dogs immediately. Politicians of all shades ask me why it is the American press publishes such one-sided reports of the doings in Egypt. Several correspondents of the London journals, writers whose reputation stand unquestioned, boldly denounce many items in the London papers as lacking in truth.

IRISH OPINION.

BOSTON, August 6.—The Herald's London cable says: The united opinion of Irish members of parliament is that the proceedings of the English government in England are most unwarranted and brutal. Parnell, who has not taken his place in the house since the death of his sister, says the present operations in Alexandria are apparently the outgrowth of a long series of plans of government agents in the east. The trouble is largely due to the overbearing insolence of Europeans for a number of years, and the final determination of the Egyptians to no longer submit to a long life of virtual robberies by European officials who are unnecessary to the government. Further action by her majesty's forces would be

A WANTON ACT,

bringing down upon her the opposition of all Europe. He thought efforts to coerce the sultan in declaring Arabi a rebel would be likely to bring a general rupture. A great diplomatic struggle is now progressing in Constantinople. England stands alone. The other powers will not consent to these operations. Much damage has already resulted from these operations. England must heretofore submit to the voice of Europe. If they refuse to hear reason the result will be a general war. Russia is already hostile and India is in a state of suppressed excitement. The situation is of the utmost gravity. It is difficult to tell where or when the trouble will end. Any hour is likely to produce complications.

INVOLVING HALF OF EUROPE.

Healy says the operations of the government in this affair will not bear the slightest investigation. The war was an attack on a weak foe, and grew out of the prejudices and bullying of Europeans in Egypt. The bombardment of Alexandria is the most infamous proceeding on record. If England should arouse a serious general disturbance

THE TIME WILL ARRIVE FOR IRELAND

to demand her rights, that will result in securing home rule or the adoption of measures of repression similar to those of 1798. He did not believe the government dared go to that extreme now. A repetition of that slaughter must move the American government to some form of action, and the worse the trouble in the east, the better it will be for Ireland, which will not be slow to take advantage of opportunities.

O'Donnell, the most thoroughly posted member of parliament on the troubles in Egypt, says the condition of affairs is due to jealousies persistently stirred by such men as Sir Auckland, Calvin, Edward Malet, Alphonse

Morey, and others. He believed when the Turks landed they would receive the instant homage of Arabi, and that the followers of the two armies would immediately amalgamate and prevent the advance of the English.

GOING TOO FAR.

VIENNA, August 6.—The news of the occupation of Suez produced a deep impression. England's ascendancy is now practically acknowledged. The Austrian cabinet is using its influence to bring about an understanding between England and Turkey.

ROME, August 6.—The action of the British in occupying Suez surprised everyone here.

A WISE ACT.

BERLIN, August 6.—The greater part of the German press referring to the occupation of Suez by the British acknowledged she acted wisely in occupying the position which is now one of great importance to her.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

DOWN ON CETOWAYO.

DURBAN, August 6.—At a mass meeting here a resolution protesting against the restoration of Cetowayo was almost unanimously adopted.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, August 6.—Barlan, of the left, rejected the proposal to invite Brisson to take office, and declared in support of a ministry of appeasement and conciliation. The meeting of the extreme left protested against any expedient which would rehabilitate the late ministry.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

TRAM, August 6.—Richard Kelly, proprietor of the Tuam Herald, was committed for trial yesterday for publishing an article written by James Redpath, which is alleged to have been an incitement to the murder of Walter Bourke. Bail was accepted. The vicinity of the court was crowded during the examination.

LIMERICK PROCLAIMED.

DUBLIN, August 5.—Limerick has been proclaimed under the repression act. Any one out after sunset is liable to arrest.

The O'Connell statue was placed on its pedestal last evening, amid the cheers of a crowd of spectators.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, August 6.—A new ministry is not yet formed. President Grevy will confer with Senator Duclerc again this evening with a view to his undertaking the task.

THE REVOLT OF IRISH POLICE.

DUBLIN, August 6.—According to a telegram to-night from every part of Ireland the constabulary are determined to have their grievances remedied or else they will resign. Clifford and the Limerick men paraded yesterday and upbraided them for their conduct. He said if they were soldiers they would be shot. The men replied they were not soldiers and denied acting disloyally. They refused to withdraw their circular to the force. The inspector general had them again paraded and told them they were acting badly; that the government were losing confidence in their loyalty and they were playing into the hands of the enemy's government. He asked them to withdraw their circular and promised if they would do so their claims would be represented to the government and certain allowances be made them. The men again refused and threatened to resign within eighteen days if they did not mean time receive a favorable answer to their memorial. In consequence of Clifford Lloyd's language the officers intimated they would not parade for him again.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

LONDON, August 6.—The following telegram, dated Hammerfest, August 4, has been received in London: The ship has brought letters from Sir Allen Young, commanding the Eira search and relief steamer Hope, dated Karasund, Nova Zembla, July 19, stating that the Hope was there and all on board well. The Hope had a stormy voyage, encountering ice and fog. There is no news of the Eira, but a Russian captain boarded her off Nova Zembla last July. Sir Henry Gore Booth's yacht Kara, which is also searching for Leigh Smith, was lying in the same harbor with the Hope.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

MADRID, August 6.—General satisfaction is felt at the report that all the powers, except Turkey and England, admitted the claims of Spain to be consulted in regard to the protection of the Suez canal. Newspapers here are criticizing the action of England in asking for time to reply.

The Santa Fe Retaliates

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Freight rates on the Atchafalaya, Pope and Santa Fe will be reduced 5 cents per hundred from the Missouri river to El Paso and points on the Southern Pacific between Denning and Yuma on first, second and third classes; 2 cents on fourth, and 3 cents on fifth, to take effect at once. This is said to be the first step in retaliation for the action of roads running to Missouri river points, making Council Bluffs and Kansas City rates the same as the Omaha rates.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PITTSBURGH, August 5.—An Oil City, Pa., special says a train of seventeen cars heavily loaded with coal became unmanageable while coming down a heavy grade on the Cranberry road this afternoon and ran away. The wreck was thrown promiscuously along the road for two miles, and at the end of that distance the locomotive plunged into standing cars, crushing and having. The following were instantly killed: Albert Valley, Robt. McGinley, Geo. Morsing, David Morgan, Conductor Chas. McGinley and John Castello have since died. Thirteen others, most of them miners, were injured, several of whom will die. The track was torn up and debris scattered for about two miles.

### HOW LONG, OH LORD?

Congress Develops Fresh Energy at the Tongue's End.

The Hope of Adjournment Lingers in the Indefinite Distance.

The Senate Settles Down to a Protracted Talk on Taxes.

A Caucus Decree Gone Forth to Illuminate the Party Record.

The Last Appropriation Bill Passed and Sent to the President.

Log Rolling Legislation Completely Crushed in the House.

General News Items From the National Capital.

### CAPITAL NOTES.

CONGRESSIONAL CALENDARS.

It is generally expected, but by no means certain, that congress will adjourn Monday evening. The house will leave behind a calendar of some 70 pages. On the house calendar proper there remain some 125 measures; 530 propositions find a resting place upon the calendar of the committee of the whole; 33 public building bills; more than 400 private relief bills practically find a grave in the private calendar. The speaker's table is the depository of about 200 senate bills, most of them of a private character. Of 2,250 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the senate, 406 passed that body, and at the hour of final adjournment, besides a great number of measures not yet reported from the senate committees, there will remain upon the senate calendar about 190 senate bills and joint resolutions and 71 house bills and resolutions, all of which will have to take their chances at the next session. Aside from the regular annual appropriation bills, about 170 bills and joint resolutions of a public nature have been passed by both houses this session and have become laws.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY BILL.

There seems to be no prospect that the Japanese indemnity funding bill will be agreed to this session, and this national diapire will remain to take its chance of removal in the hurry of a short session next winter.

DANKSHOWER'S EYES.

Ex-Surgeon Marmion, of the navy, a skillful oculist, has examined Dankshower's eyes, and says that one will entirely recover and he thinks the other will not be entirely lost.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Professor Prithetti, of the Washington observatory, St. Louis, is here preparing to go to New Zealand and take observations on the transit of Venus. He sails from San Francisco September 23d. Two other parties start soon, one for Cape of Good Hope and the other for South America.

POSTING MINING NOTICE.

Secretary Teller has decided the Louisville, Colorado, mining case, which belongs to the same class as the Shamus M.'Brien case, which it follows. He holds that the posting of notices and plat on the inside of a shaft house during the period of publication was in a conspicuous place, and met the requirements of the law, it appearing